§ 1033.2

rates or to the provisions of 49 CFR 1039.14(c)(1) (i) and (ii) and (c)(4).

- (2) (i) The Board shall not prescribe car hire for market rate cars.
- (ii) The Code of Car Hire Rules referenced in the Association of American Railroads Car Service and Car Hire Agreement provides that owners and users party to that agreement shall resolve car hire disputes thereunder. The Board may review allegations of abuse of the car hire dispute resolution process established under those rules.
- (iii) Car hire disputes involving an owner or user not a party to that agreement may be resolved by the Board.
- (d) Car hire agreements. Rail carriers are authorized to negotiate and enter into agreements governing car hire.
- (e) Effective date. This part shall take effect on January 1, 1994.

[58 FR 60144, Nov. 15, 1993]

§ 1033.2 Car service orders.

Emergency and temporary service orders are issued under this part but are not carried in the Code of Federal Regulations.

[58 FR 60145, Nov. 15, 1993]

PART 1034—ROUTING OF TRAFFIC

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 721, 11123.

§ 1034.1 Temporary authority.

(a) Authority. Any railroad subject to regulation under 49 U.S.C. 10501 may reasonably divert or reroute traffic to other carriers, if it is unable due to circumstances beyond its control promptly to transport traffic over a portion of its lines. Traffic necessarily diverted under this authority shall be rerouted to preserve as much as possible the participation and revenues of other carriers provided in the original routing. This authority may be exercised for no more than 30 days following the day on which the rerouting begins. If a carrier needs more than 30 days before its disability or the disability of a receiving carrier is cured, it may automatically extend its rerouting for additional 30-day periods. To extend the period, it must submit a written or telegraphic notice to the Association of American Railroads and the Board's Office of Compliance and Enforcement explaining why the rerouting is necessary, when it began, when the disability occurred, why an extension is necessary, the specific lines disabled, the rerouting to be continued, which shippers are affected, and any other

important facts.

(b) Concurrence by carriers. A railroad rerouting traffic must receive the concurrence of other railroads to which the traffic will be diverted or rerouted, before the rerouting or diversion begins. A rerouting carrier must also confirm the inability of a disabled receiving carrier to handle the traffic before rerouting that traffic. If the receiving carrier is no longer disabled, it must accept the traffic according to the routing originally designated.

- (c) Notice by rerouting carrier. A rerouting carrier must notify the Board's Office of Compliance and Enforcement, the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all railroads subscribing to car service and car hire agreements, and the American Short Line Railroad Association before the rerouting or diversion begins. The originating carrier must notify each shipper at the time each shipment is rerouted or diverted and furnish to each shipper the rerouting, except when the disability requiring the rerouting occurs after the movement has begun. When a rerouting carrier submits to the Board a notice and explanation for an extension of the rerouting period, it must immediately also submit a copy of that notice and explanation to the AAR, the ASLRA and all shippers that have been affected or that the carrier believes will be affected or that request
- (d) Notice by AAR. The AAR shall notify all carriers affected by rerouting or by an extension of a rerouting period, in a manner similar to that used for embargoes.
- (e) Applicable rates. The rates applicable on shipments rerouted or diverted will be the rates applicable over the route originally designated at the time the shipments are tendered.
- (f) Divisions. The carriers involved in the rerouting or diversion shall proceed even though no contracts, agreements, or arrangements exist between them at